A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS HYPOASPIS FROM NINGXIA, CHINA WITH SUPPLEMENTARY DESCRIPTION OF HYPOASPIS SUBPICTUS GU ET BAI (ACARI, LAELAPIDAE)

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Abstract This paper describes a new species Hypoaspis (Cosmolaelaps) guoi sp. nov. (Acari, Laelapidae) and provides made some supplementary description on Hypoaspis (Cosmolaelaps) subpictus Gu et Bai, 1992. The type specimens of the new species were collected from Haiyuan County of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China. All the type specimens are deposited in the Collection of the Medical Entomology of Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology Academy of Military Medical Science, Beijing, China.

Hypoaspis (Cosmolaelaps) guoi sp. nov. (Figs 1-9) Female. The new species is similar to Hypoaspis (Cosmolaelaps) subpictus Gu et Bai, 1992, but can be easily differentiated from the latter by: 1) dorsal plate bearing 39 pairs of round leaf-like setae with dot nets and $D_{7.8}$ with one unpaired seta; 2) slightly concaved anterior margin of sternal plate and St_1 on the palte with two large lyrifissures organs; 3) triangle-shaped anal

plate with V-shaped spines area on the plate.

Holotype \circ and paratype $1 \circ$, collected by BAI Xue-Li, 19 May 1989, from a nest of *Myrmos* sp. in Haiyuan County (36.5°N, 105.6°E) of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of Pro. GUO Xian-Guo (Dali University, China).

Hypoaspis (Cosmolaelaps) subpictus Gu et Bai, 1992 (Fig. 10)

Hypoaspis subpictus Gu et Bai, 1992. Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica, 17 (2): 189, figs 12-17.

Female. Light yellow. Genito-ventral plate tongue-shaped, with one pair of setae as shown in Fig. 10.

Specimens examined. 2 ♀ ♀, collected by BAI Xue-Li, 12 June 1988, from a nest of *Myrmos* sp. in Haiyuan County (36.5°N, 105.6°E) of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China.

Key words Acari, Mesostigmata, Laelapidae, Hypoaspis, new species.

中国宁夏下盾螨属一新种及轻绘下盾螨形态补充描述 (蜱螨亚纲,厉螨科)

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摘 要 描述宁夏下盾螨属 Hypoaspis Canestrini, 1885 1 新种, 郭氏下盾螨 Hypoaspis (Cosmolaelaps) guoi sp. nov. 及轻绘下盾螨 Hypoaspis (Cosmolaelaps) subpictus Gu et Bai, 1992 的形态补充, 标本均采自宁夏海原县红羊地区蚂蚁 Myrmos sp. 巢穴中, 保存于军事医学科学院微生物流行病研究所医学昆虫标本馆。

关键词 蜱螨亚纲,中气门目,厉螨科,下盾螨属,新种. 中图分类号 Q959.220

下盾螨属 Hypoaspis 系 Canestrini 于 1885 年建立, 隶属于厉螨科 Laelapidae Berlese, Karg (1979) 将其 分为 8 个亚属:即 Hypoaspis Canestrini, Hypohasta Karg, Cosmolaelaps Berlese, Alloparasitus Berlese, Geolaelaps Tragardh, Pneumolaelaps Berlese, Holostaspis Kolenati, Laelaspis Berlese, Evans and Till (1979)将 如下亚属 Cosmolaelaps, Holostaspis, Pneumolaelaps, Laelaspis 提升为属。作者仍采用 Karg (1979) 的分类系统。

该属全世界已记录170余种,分布于5大洲。我国已记录60余种(亚种),(邓国藩等,1993;白学礼等,1993、1994、1995、2002、2005;贝纳新等,2003;顾以铭等,1990、1991、1992;刘明立等,1996;马立名等,1996、1997、1998、2000、2003、

2004, 2009, 2010).

笔者于 1989 年在宁夏海原县红羊地区蚂蚁 Myrmos sp. 巢穴与洞道内采得大量中气门目螨类, 在近期制作标本时发现下盾螨属 Hypoaspis Canestrini, 1885 1 新种, 记述新种并对轻绘下盾螨 Hypoaspis subpictus Gu et Bai, 1992 形态进行更正性补充描述。

采用 Zachvatkin (1948) 的毛序系统。文中测量单位为 μm 。

1 郭氏下盾螨,新种 Hypoaspis (Cosmolaelaps) guoi sp. nov. (图 1~9)

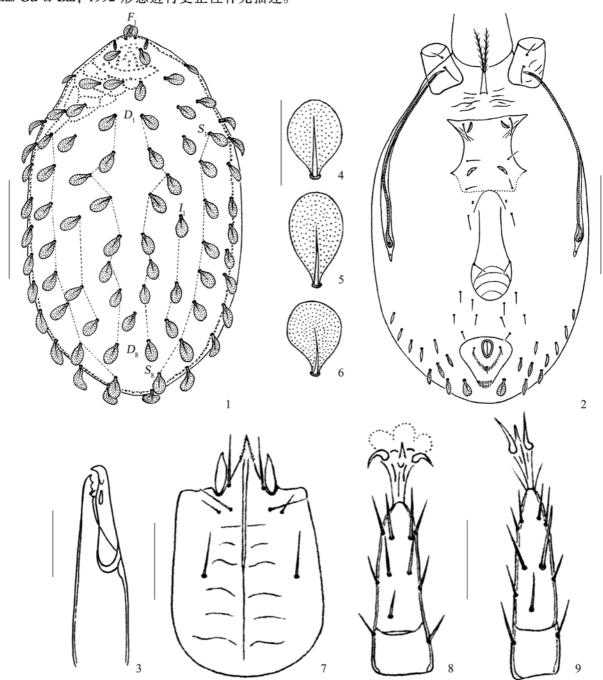


图 1~9 郭氏下盾螨,新种 Hypospis (Cosmolaelaps) guoi sp. nov., \mathcal{Q} 1. 背面 (dorsum) 2. 腹面 (venter) 3. 螯钳 (chelicera) 4~6. 背毛, 左: F_1 , D_2 , S_8 (dorsal setae, left: F_1 , D_2 , S_8) 7. 颚体 (gnathosoma) 8. 跗节 II (tarsus II) 9. 跗节 IV (tarsus IV) 比例尺 (scale bars): 1~2 = 100 μ m, 3~6 = 20 μ m, 7~9 = 30 μ m

雌螨 体淡黄色,卵圆形,躯体长 376 (365~386),宽 230 (224~235)。背板几覆盖背部,长 371

(361~381), 宽 217 (213~221), 具叶状刚毛 39 对, 叶面具点状纹, F_1 长 18、 D_2 24、 S_8 26, 在 D_{78}

之间具附加毛1根。背板具瘤状网纹及隙孔。

颚体下缘至颚角尖90,基部宽69,颚毛3对,光滑,额前毛长26,颚内毛22,额外毛10。螯肢长130,动趾长33,具2齿,定趾具3齿,钳齿毛短小。须肢叉毛2分叉。头盖未看到。

胸叉蒂部长 18, 基部宽 11, 叉丝长 60。胸板前具网纹。胸板中部略凹,长 72,第 2 对隙孔处宽 58,胸板后缘骨化弱,界限不清,板上具 3 对光滑刚毛, St_1 长 21, St_2 17, St_3 15, Mst 长 14,隙孔 2 对巨大。生殖腹板近舌状,长 108,宽 38,生殖毛 1 对,长 14。肛板近三角形,长 62 (57~67),宽 57 (54~60), Ad位于肛孔中横线之上,与 PA 近等长 (9) 肛板中部具 V 字形棘区。各板具网纹。腹表皮具刚毛 15 对。位于中部生殖腹板与肛板之间的 5 对细小常形,腹面两侧的 10 对呈叶状。气门沟向前延伸至基节 I 中后部。

各足长: I = 256, II = 242, III = 159, IV = 242。 各足背面有叶形毛。跗节 II 腹面具 5 根刺状刚毛, 跗节IV 腹面具 1 根粗的刺状刚毛,形状如图 9。

词源: 新种种名源自我国螨类学家郭宪国教授的姓氏, 以示敬意。

新种与轻绘下盾螨 Hypoaspis (Cosmolaelaps) subpictus Gu et Bai, 1992 十分相似,但具下列区别: 1) 新种背毛 39 对,多数呈圆叶状,叶面具点状网纹,在 $D_{7.8}$ 之间具副毛 1 根,后种背毛 39 对,叶状,1 侧内凹呈镰状,叶面无刻点,在 $D_{6.8}$ 之间具副毛 3 根; 2) 新种胸板前缘较平,微略凹, St_1 在板内,2 对隙孔巨大,后种胸板前缘呈"V"形深凹, St_1 及第 1 对隙孔在板外,隙孔常态; 3) 新种肛板三角形,中部具"V"字形棘区,后种肛板倒梨形,中部无"V"字形棘区。

雄螨、若虫未采得。

正模 $\,^{\,\circ}$,副模 $\,^{\,\circ}$ 1 $\,^{\,\circ}$,宁夏回族自治区海原县红羊地区蚂蚁 *Myrmas* sp. 巢穴中,1989-05-19,白学礼采,保存于军事医学科学院微生物流行病研究所医学昆虫标本馆。

2 轻绘下盾螨 Hypoaspis (Cosmolaelaps) subpictus Gu et Bai, 1992 (图 10)

Hypoaspis subpictus Gu et Bai, 1992. Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica, 17 (2): 189, figs 12-17.

雌螨 体淡黄色,胸板后缘及生殖腹板前缘骨化特浅,几乎无法看清界限,作者在制作标本的过程中,曾多次镜检标本,记录该种生殖腹板为舌形,生殖毛1对,形状如图10。足后板未看到。1992年顾以铭、白学礼在"蚁巢下盾螨二新种(蜱螨亚纲,厉螨科)"一文中记述的轻绘下盾螨 Hypoaspis

subpictus Gu et Bai, 1992, 生殖腹板后部呈蕈形, 系错误描述, 予以订正。

标本: 1♀(正模), 1♀(副模), 宁夏回族自治 区海原县红羊地区蚂蚁 *Myrmos* sp. 巢穴中, 1988-06-12, 白学礼采。

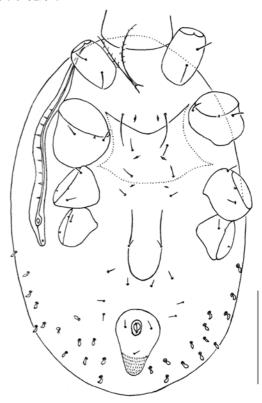


图 10 轻绘下盾螨 Hypoaspis (Cosmolaelaps) subpictus Gu et Bai, 1992, 腹面 (venter) 比例尺 (scale bar) = 100 μm

中国下盾螨属广厉螨亚属雌螨分种检索表

- 1 (30) 背板刚毛刀状,单侧突起
- 2(7) 背板后部明显收缩, 背毛突起尖锐
- 3 (4) 胸板侧缘平齐 ············ 矛状下盾螨 H. (C.) hastatus
- 4(3) 胸板侧缘有凹刻

- 7(2) 背板后部宽圆, 背毛突起宽钝
- 9(8) 生殖腹板后部不膨大或稍膨大, 不呈圆形
- 10 (11) 背毛粗壮, 生殖腹板前部有纵行粗条纹 ······················· 壮毛下盾螨 H. (C.) robustochaetes
- 11(10) 背毛较细弱, 生殖腹板前部无纵行粗条纹
- 13 (12) 背毛短,末端不超过下位毛基,无胸前板或胸前板骨化较弱,无深色带
- 14(17) 背毛很短,末端仅达到与下位毛基部距离的中点

15 (16) 背板附加毛 3 根, 螯钳定趾在 2 齿之间有几个小齿 ……… 松江下盾螨 H. (C.) sungaris 16 (15) 背板附加毛2根, 螯钳定趾4齿约等大 ······ 青海下盾螨 H. (C.) qinghaiensis 17(14) 背毛较长,末端接近或达到下位毛基 18 (21) 生殖腹板前后约等宽 19 (20) 背板附加毛 2 根,足后板的大板较宽,呈棒状 ………… 空洞下盾螨 H. (C.) vacua 20 (19) 背板附加毛 3 根,足后板的大板很细,呈线形 ………… ······· 宁夏下盾螨 H. (C.) ningxiaensis 22(25)有骨化很弱的胸前板 23 (24) 足后板的大板短杆状, 很小 力氏下盾螨 H. (C.) hrdyi (= 沈阳下盾螨 H. (C.) shenyangensis Bei, Shi et Yin, 2003) 24 (23) 足后板的大板弯月形, 较大 … **鼩鼱下盾螨 H. (C.)** sorecis 25 (22) 无胸前板 26 (27) 胸板长明显大于宽, 生殖腹板狭窄, 足后板的大板弯月形 27 (26) 胸板长宽略相等, 生殖腹板较宽, 足后板的大板杆状 28 (29) 生殖腹板后部外凸较缓, 肛板倒梨形, 足后板较短 ……… 黔下盾螨 H. (C.) chianensis (=合肥下盾螨 H. (C.) hefeiensis Xu et Liang, 1996) 29(28) 生殖腹板后部外凸明显, 肛板倒三角形, 足后板较长 …… ······ 宽腹下盾螨 H. (C.) robustoventralis 30(1) 背板刚毛叶状,双侧外凸 31 (32) 背毛多呈楔形, 顶端变宽并有缺刻 ………………… ······· 拟楔下盾螨 H. (C.) paracuneifer 32(31) 背毛多呈叶片状, 顶端变尖 33 (34) 背毛多呈圆形,表面密布刻点,胸部 2 对隙孔均巨大 …… ······ 郭氏下盾螨, 新种 H. (C.) guoi sp. nov. 34(33)背毛较狭, 但狭窄程度不同, 表面无刻点, 胸部隙孔常形 35 (38) 多数或个别背毛边缘有细长突起 ······ 陈氏下盾螨 H. (C.) chenchuanhoi 37 (36) 多数背毛单侧有细长突 …… 似李下盾螨 H. (C.) lisimilis 38 (35) 背毛边缘均平滑 39 (40) 背毛多呈弯形叶片状 轻绘下盾螨 H. (C.) subpictus 40 (39) 背毛多呈直形叶状 41(44) 背毛多呈梭形叶片状 42(43) 生殖腹板后部宽于前部, 螯钳较长, 定趾 3 齿 兵下盾螨 H. (C.) miles 43 (42) 生殖腹板前后等宽, 螯钳较短, 定趾 5 齿 …………… 王氏下盾螨 H. (C.) wangae 44(41) 背毛多呈狭窄叶状 45 (46) 背毛呈长带叶状 ··········· 叶氏下盾螨 H. (C.) yeruiyuae 46 (45) 背毛呈狭短叶状 47 (54) 背毛多数中部突然收缩变狭 48(51)背毛多数为基段单侧外凸,末段稍宽,中间形成狭窄部分 49 (50) 生殖腹板前后等宽, 气门沟中部外侧平滑 ……………

······ 金氏下盾螨 H. (C.) chini

...... 李氏下盾螨 H. (C.) liae

50 (49) 生殖腹板后部宽于前部,气门沟中部外侧具齿状突 ………

51(48)背毛基段和末段均为双侧稍变宽,中间形成狭窄部分

- 53 (52) 背毛末端接近下位毛基 …… 网纹下盾螨 H. (C.) retirugi
- 54 (47) 背毛自基部向末端逐渐变宽, 无突然收缩变狭部分
- 55 (56) 背板后部明显收缩,后端较尖,背毛基部两侧无外突生殖腹板前部约与后部等宽 … 钝毛下盾螨 H. (C.) obtusisetosus
- 56 (55) 背板后部缓慢收缩,后端宽圆,多数背毛基部有单侧外突生 殖腹板前部较后部明显狭窄
 - ······· 拟棒下盾螨 H. (C.) quasiclaviger

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